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Serial No. : 09/827,490
Filed : April 6, 2001
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Attorney's Docket No.: 08952-008001 / UMA 00-19

chlamydial exoantigen that is secreted into the medium in infected cell cultures and has a molecular weight of about 58 to 62 kDa. At 96 hours post-infection, the GLXA is isolated from the supernatant using standard methods or the methods described in the Example below. Standard methods include hydrophobic gel filtration; treatment with DNase, RNase, and proteinase K; solvent extraction; and affinity chromatography (using, e.g., the antibodies described in U.S. Patent No. 5,840,297). Additional details regarding chlamydial glycolipid isolation can be found in Stuart et al., "Genus glycolipid exoantigen from Chlamydial trachomatis: component preparation, isolation, and analysis," In: Chlamydial Infection, Oriel et al., eds., 1986, Cambridge University Press, England; Troidle, "Characterization of a genus specific chlamydial antigen," Ph.D. thesis, 1992, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.; and Stuart et al., Current Microbiology 28:85-90, 1994.

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 1 to 6, 11 to 14, and 16 without prejudice as directed to a non-elected invention.

Please amend claim 8 as follows:

A3
-- 8. (Amended) The composition of claim 7, wherein the glycolipid is a chlamydial glycolipid exoantigen. --